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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1871. NO. 260.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Communists Sentenced—Count de Chambord in Belgium—Exciting Debate in the Assembly on the Papal Question—The Insurrection in Algeria Crushed—Report of the Falling of the Mont Cenis Tunnel Unfounded—The New Spanish Ministry Complete, &c., &c.

Communists Sentenced—Exciting Debate in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—The Communists convicted by the military commission at Versailles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium, near Ostend.

In the Assembly, to-day, there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the Bishops in reference to the temporal power of the Pope. Thiers, who was the first speaker, declared himself explicitly, that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country, he would do his best to restore the Pope to independence. Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly. The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

PARIS, July 22.—Advices from Algeria to the Government are satisfactory, and indicate that the insurrection is about crushed out.

Thiers Favors Duty on Raw Materials.

VERSAILLES July 22.—Thiers addressed the Assembly in support of the bill proposing the imposition of duties on raw materials. It is thought, however, that the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

Return of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, July 22.—The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess of Wales remains at Kissengen.

Return of German Troops.

BERLIN, July 22.—*The North German Gazette* to-day announces that the German troops, now evacuating the French Departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine Inferieure, will return at once to Germany.

Mont Cenis Tunnel Disaster Contradicted.

LONDON, July 22.—The report that a portion of the roof of the Mont Cenis tunnel had fallen in, burying many of the workmen in the tunnel, is entirely idle.

Opening of the Portuguese Cortes.

LISBON, July 22.—The Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. In his speech from the throne King Louis expressed his gratitude for the form given to his intercourse relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech was otherwise devoted entirely to the affairs of the Kingdom, the finances of which, he said, are still embarrassed.

There's Speech on the Polite by Prince Napoleon Ordered out of the Country—The Municipal Elections.

PARIS, July 23.—In the course of M. Thiers's address before the National Assembly at Versailles, yesterday, the President, speaking of Italy, said it was impossible to adopt a course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace and reorganization. No steps must or should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy.

The French troops have reoccupied Amiens.

The Court of Cassation has exonerated M. Devienne, President of the Court under the Empire, from all criminality in the affairs of Marguerite Belanger.

Favre has ordered the prosecution of the *Vérité* newspaper for publishing a letter from Sallyer.

General Faidherbe, elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the Department of the North.

Le Monde to-day proposes that the Island of Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable residence, by which means it claims that the supremacy of France as the defender of the Catholic faith will be maintained.

The Bonapartist journal, the *Avenir Liberal*, has been seized for publishing a violent attack upon Jules Favre.

Prince Napoleon, who has been staying for three weeks at Havrere, has been ordered to leave France.

Municipal elections are proceeding to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

The official reports show that Paris is healthy.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 22, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds-5-20s of '62, 92½; do of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 56 francs 12 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¼d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

THE LATE RIOT.

Statement of Gen. McQuade.

UTICA, N. Y. July 22.—General McQuade, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, writes a letter to to the Utica *Observer* in relation to charge made by the New York *Tribune*. He says unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did not learn through him of the riot on the 10th, that Mayor Hall intended to suppress the Orange procession. The only grain of truth, says the General, in the mass of falsehood, is the fact that Governor Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time. He accompanied the Governor from Newport and reached New York by the steamer Providence on; Monday morning, the 10th inst. The Governor had an engagement in Albany which he wished to fulfil, and to this end was desirous of taking the 4 P. M. train on the Hudson Railroad. He telegraphed from Newport for a carriage to be in waiting to convey him to the railroad station at such time as would connect with Troy. The boat, as usual on Monday morning, was about an hour late. As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashore, formed carriages, and at once entered intending to reach the eight o'clock train if possible. As it was quite apparent that the train could be reached in time, the Governor desired to breakfast in New York and take the fast train at ten o'clock for Albany. We went to the Clarendon Hotel, where the Governor remained, and I was driven to the Gilsey House, directing the coachman to telegraph to the eight o'clock train to wait for the railroad. I did not see the Governor again until after his return from Albany that evening.

While conversing on our way to the Clarendon House the proposed Orange procession was discussed. Whether proper or improper, in the opinion over, I believe there are few who anticipated any serious result on the 12th, but it was generally felt by the people learned that the Archbishop of New York found sufficient cause of alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to proceed to the procession. Even then the public supposed that his admonition, and those of his priests, would prove effectual in restraining a large portion of the people, and that rioters and ruffians are not habitual church goers. I say this because I had not the slightest appreciation of the danger. I told the Governor that I did not believe that a few families would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to abandon the procession, and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor replied that not to learn what I could about the matter, and telegraph him at Albany.

The same afternoon at about four o'clock I went to the office of Superintendent Kelso. He was closeted with the Governor, and I was invited to join him some time. He said that a serious riot was threatened between the Orange procession and the so-called target company, and that he and Shaler were drilling on the same day with the Orangemen. I asked him whether there was any intention to suppress any disturbance, and he said that the police and military were both prepared. He said, however, that he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars to me, and that General Shaler had charge of the military. I then called on General Shaler, who said a proper military force had been provided to preserve the peace, but that orders would not be issued to the troops until the next day. I told him I wanted to telegraph the Governor, and he asked me to see Mayor Hall. About three o'clock I went to the Mayor's office, which was closed. I made inquiry of various officials at other offices in the building for the Mayor, who seemed to know where the Mayor could be found. I left the building intending to return to my hotel and communicate to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and Gen. Shaler, when I happened to meet a gentleman named Bowers, whom Mr. W. H. Davis, who upon learning I was desirous of seeing the Mayor, said he was acquainted with officers engagers who could probably tell where I could find him. I returned with Mr. Davis and with the aid of City Hall officials found the Mayor, and conversed with him for a short time about the procession. He substantiated what had been said by Kelso and Gen. Shaler, that proper precautions had been taken to preserve the peace, although he said the affair threatened to be very serious. I left the Mayor about half-past three or four o'clock, and telegraphed to the Governor that I thought everything was right, but would write. I wrote him, giving the substance of everything that I had learned from the Mayor, Superintendent of Police and Gen. Shaler.

The *Tribune* asks if the Governor did not communicate with Mayor Hall through me, and then go to Albany. The Governor went to Albany at 10:30 A. M. I saw the Mayor at 3 P. M., the same day. I have given here every particular of my connection with this affair. I think the question of the *Tribune* is answered fully, and I am ready to answer any other reasonable question that it may put.

JAS. MCQUADE.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1871.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is here, *en route* for Long Branch.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Synagogue of Mount Sinai Hospital Institution, with which Mr. Nathan was identified and to which he devoted all his energies in the capacity of a priest, to-day honors his memory by special services.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Humboldt, of the Baltic line, left this port to-day direct to Stettin, carrying the United States mail. The Hamburg steamer will leave next on the second of the new line of steamers between New York and Stettin direct.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1871.

RELIEF FOR THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT WYATT.

Contributions for the relief of the widow of Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment, killed during the Fire of the 12th inst., exceeds $700 and is rapidly increasing.

DEATH OF A NIECE OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, niece of President Monroe, died on Friday morning, at her residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Her husband, who survives her, is a son of General Alexander Hamilton.

HORSE PLEAGUE ABATING.

The horse pleague in this city is rapidly abating.

FREEPORT, PA.

A Burglar Shot and Instantly Killed by the Proprietor of the Shirley House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALADDIN, Pa., July 23, 1871.

There was a burglar fatally shot at Freeport. Last night at twelve o'clock an attempt was made to rob the Shirley House by three burglars, resulting in the death of one of the party, who was instantly killed by Mr. Shirley, the proprietor. The other two have been arrested. Mr. Shirley is fully justified in the act by the community.

FIRES.

Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Ernst Hense's stash, door and blind factory burned this evening. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

Fremont, Neb.

OMAHA, July 22.—A fire at Fremont, Nebraska, broke out in the rear end of the Fremont House at nine o'clock this evening, destroying the building. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss estimated at $20,000; insured for $14,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Effects of the Explosion of a Magazine in Washington.

Fuses, Cartridges, &c., Scattered Over the Streets—Valuable Museum Destroyed—The Loss Estimated at $500,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There were four barrels of powder in the magazine which exploded this morning. The trees near by were stripped of their bark, their branches broken and life perhaps destroyed. Fuses, cartridges, &c., in profusion, were scattered over the grounds. One of the guards, living about a quarter of a mile from the scene of explosion, states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed and break open the doors of his dwelling. In the upper portion of storehouse No. 2 was located a very valuable museum, in which were many relics of the military art of modern and ancient times, including ancient weapons of warfare, the armor of the middle ages, shot and shell, and colors from revolutionary war, specimens of arms and uniforms of almost every nation past and present, forming a collection which can never be replaced. Of the curiosities stored there but few can be found. There were also models, guns, shot and shell. The fact remains that the weapons used in war in our own times. There were in the storehouses large quantities of fuses, &c., manufactured at Richmond for the Confederate States. The grounds are covered with them, together with fuses, cartridges, &c., of United States manufacture. The loss will not fall far below half a million dollars.

CHICAGO.

An Insurance Company to be put in the Hands of a Receiver—Opposition to the Grain Inspection Law, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The explosion of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of this city is announced. For some months there has been much talk of the bad management of the institution. Charges of fraud, corruption and perjury have been made by the stockholders against the management of the company. Yesterday, on application of the stockholders, the State Auditor appointed General George W. Smith as attorney for the State to apply to the Circuit Court of Cook county for the appointment of a receiver, in whose hands the affairs of the company will be placed, its business settled and the charges investigated. Leonard Swett is President and D. S. Hooker Secretary.

The Board of Trade held their meeting last night, by a vote of 19 to 15, rejected Mayor Mason's nominations of Bidwell for Commissioner. The principal objection to Messrs. Bidwell, Hammond and Dickson are that they are American born citizens and Presbyterians.

Resolutions were offered in the Board of Trade yesterday, opposing the law passed by the Legislature at the last session in regard to pigeon inspection. The resolutions will be taken up and acted on tomorrow.

A letter was received yesterday in this city from D. C. Sprague, United States Consul at Brunswick, Germany, which says the wife of Zeigenmeyer, the murder of Gumbleton, had endeavored to dispose of a starch factory, which was purchased by money got from Gumbleton. Application was made by counsel to the civil tribunal, and an injunction issued restraining her from disposing of until she should give security for the money. The agents of the banks interested in the money have arrived in Brunswick, and will take legal measures to recover the amount.

ST. LOUIS.

New Bridge—The Commercial Agency Injunction Case—Sale of Railroad Property for Taxes.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The draw of the bridge at the crossing of the Missouri river at Hannibal, Mo., was successfully swung this afternoon.

Hon. W. H. Kelley, of Sonora, arrived here this evening.

Senator Schurz addressed the Germans of Chicago some day next week.

A large number of witnesses were examined today in the Mercantile Brashstreet Commercial Agency case, and a great deal of conflicting testimony was given. Mr. Larned, Chief Clerk of the Agency, testified that the Agency was controlled in its ratings of merchants alone by a sense of what was due the patrons. Ex. O. Kent of the firm of Derby & Day, testified to the general accuracy of Brashstreet's reports. He knew of no case connected with the Agency being influenced by presents or pecuniary considerations. Mr. Stewart, partner of Mr. Dun, testified to the accuracy of James Richardson and George Bain gave similar testimony. It is proper to state that the testimony given by Wm. King on the first day of the trial that he had heard that gold-headed canes and other presents would procure satisfactory ratings was thrown out by the court. It also appears that the testimony of Mr. E. Ames was mainly heard for hearsay. The case closed to-night, and the motion to dissolve the injunction is under advisement.

Colonel Marsh has purchased the rolling stock and other personal property of the North Missouri Railroad Company, which was levied on some days ago for delinquent taxes, to be sold on the first of the month.

CRIME.

Committed for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The examining trial of Gales Randolph and R. C. Myers, for the murder of Ames Ivey, at Odd Deposit Station, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, three weeks ago, was had before Judge Price to-day. Myers was discharged and Randolph committed without bail to answer a charge of murder at the next term of the Criminal Court. The difficulty occurred about a woman who lived with Ivey and his brother, Randolph. Ivey went to Randolph to see him, when the shooting occurred. Ivey's dying declaration, which was before the Court, represents the murder as brutal and unprovoked.

Murdered by a Prostitute.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At Jackson, Illinois, last night, at twelve o'clock, two prostitutes named Wittman and O'Brien went to a house of ill-fame kept by Georgie Potter and commenced throwing bricks at her windows. Mrs. Potter arose from her bed and fired with a Derringer pistol through the window. A ball entered Wittman's side inflicting a wound of which she died in a few minutes. Mrs. Potter was arrested and admitted to bail in $1,000.

Supposed Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The body of an unknown man with a bullet hole in the head was found on Wednesday in the Licking, five miles from its mouth. It is supposed he was murdered.

Found Guilty of Murder.

Herbert F. Nourse, indicted for the murder of William Park and M. Leastwood, last December, was tried by the District Court yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner will receive sentence next Friday.

Fatal Shooting Affrays.

LITTLE ROCK, July 22.—Two herders, near Fayetteville, Cherokee Nation, a few days ago got into a difficulty and one was killed. The murderer was arrested,

On the 5d two Cherokee Indians got into a difficulty. Both fired simultaneously and killed each other on the spot.

In Indian was found shot dead a few miles from Fort Gibson a few days ago.

An Unknown Man Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—On Thursday evening, at a ball at Sulphur Springs, near Leavenworth, Indiana, a man, name unknown, raised a difficulty about the price of admission, when the door-keeper shot him, killing him instantly, and immediately made his escape to the Kentucky side.

The Kentucky Ku-Klux.

David Alley and Granville Cuddy, two more of the Ku-Klux of Estell county, were before United States Commissioner Hodge to-day, charged with shooting with intent to kill Darius Falkner, colored. They were held in four hundred dollars bail, to answer before the October term of the Criminal Court.

Mr. Lyle, Superintendent of the Kentucky Ku-Klux at the time the alleged Ku-Klux outrages were committed, was interviewed by the *Courier-Journal* reporter to-day. He said the reported organization undoubtedly existed. Outrages were committed but were entirely local in character, any political bias whatever. It was entirely the question of labor. The Iron Company had reduced the wages of the miners from $1 50 to $1 25 per day, and the miners then handed themselves together in their own interests and terrible consequences. A committee composed of men of both parties and soldiers of both armies and the difficulties were purely labor riots.

CINCINNATI.

The Sunday Laws—The Germans Demand Their Repeal—Fatal Accident—Lively Fight Between Street Railway Companies.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The meetings held by the various leading German societies for several weeks to further the repeal of the Sunday laws, culminated this evening in the adoption of resolutions declaring that the question whether citizens shall observe a day of rest or work day, whether they shall perform labor on any other day, was not a public question to be regulated by law, but a question which is to be left to every man's conscience or views of propriety and interest; that the law cannot be uniformly and impartially enforced, the fact is manifest that it is unjust and inequitable; that the law requiring men to refrain from labor, and making its violation a penal offence to be on Sunday when the same did not interfere with the public peace or the rights and liberties of any body, must be an encroachment on individual rights incompatible with the spirit of the State Constitution and the liberties of the people; and for these reasons they ask the Common Council to repeal the ordinances known as the Sunday laws, and to manifest their intention to endeavor to secure the repeal of the Sunday and Temperance laws of the State by the influence of the candidates for the Legislature they ask to coincide with them in these opinions. Committees were appointed in each ward to agitate the repeal of the city ordinances and to circulate a petition to that effect.

Bernhard Kragerwald, an employee of the Mail Safe and Lock company, fell through a hatchway this evening and killed himself.

The grand conclave of Heptasophs adjourned today.

A temporary injunction was granted on the application of the Short Street Railroad line this afternoon, enjoining them from further progress of the work commenced during last night on a legal hearing of the matter between the rival lines promises to be lively.

A number of ministers of this city took the field to-day in defense of the Sunday laws.

LIMA, O.

Closing Day of the Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 23, 1871.

The races were concluded yesterday with trotting and running races. The forger was won by Lady Crowder, owned by F. Worlow, best three in five, time 2:26, 2:26, 2:25. The purse of $300 was distributed dollars being the prize, three entries. The second race for running, three heats, best two in three, four entries; winner, Nellie, owned by Joe Bowers; time 1:46 and 1:47, in two straight heats. A large crowd in attendance. The races proved an entire success.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to call the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers at Worcester on the 5th of September.

Dr. Ed. Dwyer, of Grenada, Miss., committed suicide in Memphis, Saturday night, by taking morphine. Cause impecuniosity.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Atlantic and Great Western.

The Agents of the Trustees Buy It—Important Decision Relative to Tax on Interest Coupons—Progress of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Line—The Louisville Bridge Dispute Settled—A Remarkable Feat—The Gauge of the Entire Line of the Ohio and Missippi Road, 350 Miles, Changed in Seven Hours.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1871.

SALE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PROPERTY OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at noon. The attendance was slim, the persons present being principally lawyers. General George B. McClellan and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, attended to represent the Trustees of the road, and Reuben Hitchcock, Receiver, and a gentleman named Sedgewick, representing the English interest, were present in their behalf. The property was divided into three parts. First, that portion extending between Salamca, in New York, and Dayton, Ohio; terms of sale $50,000 cash down. But one bid was made, and that by Senator Thurman, to whom the sale was made at $500,000. Second, Franklin and Meadville branch. This line extends from a junction with the main line at Meadville, Pa., to its junction at Franklin. Senator Thurman being the bidder, it was knocked down at $150,000, $10,000 cash. Third, the Oil City branch. This road extends from Franklin to Oil City. Senator Thurman was the only bidder, the price being $250,000; cash $50,000. Articles of sale were signed by General McClellan and Senator Thurman, on behalf of the Trustees.

SALE OF ITS PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.

From the Jamestown *Journal* we learn that the sale of the New York part of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway took place at the depot, Wednesday, the 19th inst. But two bidders were present. A. G. Thurman, Esq., on behalf of General George B. McClellan, and also present, and his counsel, Ex-Governor Lewis Andrews, of this place, went $25,000 better. Thurman saw it, and raised them $25,000. Andrews hesitated, but finally saw the raise and went $5,000 more. Thurman then bid $255,000, and it was struck off at that price. The sale of the Ohio part takes place at Akron, Ohio, July 26.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The following important decision of the Treasury Department was made public to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., inclosing a copy of the Auditor of the joint railway companies of New Jersey, and one from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to claims for taxes under act of July 14, 1870, made and refused by delinquent revenue officers. It appears that on the 27th day of February, 1871, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided in respect to liability of corporations to a tax on interest coupons under sections 120 and 122, act of July 14, 1870, that no tax should be withheld from interest or coupons representing interest falling due and payable within the months from August, 1870, to December 31, 1870, and that interest falling due on or subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of 2½ per cent., if such interest accrued either prior to August 1, or subsequent to December 31, 1870; from and on which the first mentioned accrued within the last five months of 1870, no tax whatever is to be collected. Acting in accordance with this decision, the joint companies of New Jersey on the 1st of May, 1871, having coupon interest falling due, deducted from the same 2½ per cent. and one and two-thirds per cent., the tax only being in proportion to two and one-half per cent. levied in 1871. On May 11th, 1871, the Attorney General, to whom this question has been referred by the Secretary of the Treasure, decided that the tax on interest or coupons imposed by the fifteenth section of the act of July 14, 1870, is applicable to interest paid on the coupons of the several bonds of January 1, 1871. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 24th of May, 1871, in answering the inquiry of Auditor from the Secretary of the Treasury, revoked his former decision and made one in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General. The Auditor of Treasuries who by the fifteenth section above referred to is charged with the duty of collecting the tax in question, made a return of the amounts retained for the Government to the Collector of the District. They were informed that the revenue officers, on February 27, and a demand was made for the return of two and a-half per cent. The Assistant Attorney Commissioner on the 26th of May, requesting that as they complied with the instructions of the Department in making a return of the taxes to be collected, they be permitted to make such return to the Assessor, they were informed that he could not accede to their request to withhold the work for the Collector of the Treasury. Upon this state of the case, the joint companies of New Jersey and the Auditor of the Treasury can be legally or equitably held to account for the deficiency that has occurred in consequence of the action of the revenue officers in the premises. Such being the brief history of the question involved in the case, I have to say that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the recognized authority under the law and in practice, through whom decisions upon questions affecting the Treasury Department are promulgated to the public. His decision of the 27th of February was one, therefore, upon which the Auditor had a right to rely and to act. The joint railroad companies of New Jersey did act upon it, so far as to adjust the interest due upon their coupons and pay the same to the parties entitled thereof. The companies only will be regarded under the law as the agents of the Government for the collection of the tax on their bondholders, and paying the same into the Treasury. They acted in this case under the direction of the revenue officers of the Government, and by reason that proper actions have become involved in the present controversy, it is perhaps fair to assume that, owing to changes of ownership, which are constantly occurring in the stock and bonds of railroad companies, would be unable to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due from those to whom the bonds were sold, and from whom in fact, the tax is due, and it could not be legally enforced by the Government. The Department is, therefore, of opinion that proper actions have become involved in the present controversy, it is perhaps fair to assume that, owing to changes of ownership, which are constantly occurring in the stock and bonds of railroad companies, would be unable to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due from those to whom the bonds were sold, and from whom in fact, the tax is due, and it could not be legally enforced by the Government. The Department is, therefore, of opinion that proper actions have become involved in the present controversy that these questions have assumed an attitude whereby the interests of the Government of the Department to forego the collection of proper tax in the simple manner pointed out by in the statute, or expose to a greater or less degree of injustice from the companies and their bondholders. Under all the circumstances, I am of the opinion that legally and equitably the Department is under the necessity of enforcing the tax in question from the companies who prefer the application. Indosures returned.

I am, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R. R.

LITTLE ROCK, July 22.—News from the Indian country states that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway is completed four miles beyond Chautauqua Springs. The road is now finished to Muscogee, and thirty-five miles south of the river is under contract and being worked. The Deputy United States Marshal has arrested Fort Smith and Gulf Iron Works for the seizure of the road. Some trouble was expected in the seizure, but the Marshal came off all right.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—It is reported to-day and believed in railroad circles, that the troubles between the Pennsylvania Central and Ohio and Mississippi Railways with reference to the joint use of the Louisville bridge, have been settled in a way to secure the latter road the desired privileges which of late have seemed jeopardied.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Michigan Central Railroad announces that on and after Monday the Atlantic express train, leaving this city at 5:15 P. M., will go to the Grand Crossing, thereby reducing the running distance about seventeen miles.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The united railroads of New Jersey, whose lease to the Pennsylvania Central is still pending, have declared a three per cent. semi-annual dividend.

REMARKABLE FEAT IN RAILROADING—CHANGE OF GAUGE ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The work of changing the gauge from six to four feet nine inches on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced at daylight this morning, and was completed throughout the entire line, a distance of three hundred and forty miles, at eleven o'clock this morning, averaging nine miles completing sections seven hours. The section at Adamson Station was finished at 4:25 o'clock, and many others at an early hour. Under the direction of A. L. Griswold, General Superintendent, the entire road was cleared of rolling stock at midnight last night, and the same placed at previously designated stations. The changes in the track by which the gauge was reduced, consisted of removing each rail nearly seven and a half inches. New holes for spikes had been driven, ties champered, and rails on curves laid; alternate spikes had also been removed. The work of the day consisted in raising the rest of the spikes, moving up the rails, which, being of the Fish joint pattern, were continuous, and respiking. To accomplish this gangs of seven men were placed in charge of each mile, making about twenty-five hundred workmen, part of whom were borrowed from other roads. This change, taking place over several railroads in one of the country so far as track and superstructures are concerned, has been under the supervision of Mr. Jos. Lovell, chief engineer. The usual freight and passenger cars will commence running to-morrow morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Democratic Meeting—The Broderick Will Case—Destructive Fire—Fires in the Cascade Mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Democrats are holding an immense ratification meeting this evening.

Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in the United States District Court to-day, in the case of Keeffe vs. McGlynn, on an application to reopen the question of the validity of the Broderick will, holding that the court has no power to grant the relief prayed.

The Bush street, Central and Grand Central Market street, near Fremont, among the lumber planing mills. His evening, the flames, driven by a high wind, spreading with startling rapidity. The total loss is over a quarter of a million dollars. The principal losers are: Whipple, $2,000; Hall Safe and Lock Company, $10,000; Dabrseki & Co., $25,000; H. H. Freeman, $10,000; John Mellon, $7,000; Mechanics' Planing Mill, $10,000; total insurance. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The fires in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, are doing immense damage.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper road, spot	$4 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 57½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	4 70
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 85
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 95
500 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 95
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10

Business continues light, but we note no change of prices, except a slight advance on the upper road, Titusville pipe and 45 gravity Rouseville. Regardless sales at $4 85, with 45 gravity held at $5. At Oil City holders ask $5 15 for 46 gravity, but we heard of no bids as high. Market quiet.

The members of the Common Council of Chicago, who have for the past several successive meetings by preconcerted observations defeated action upon the nomination of Commissioners of the House of Correction, sent in by Mayor Mason, are severely condemned by every journal in the city, and it will go hard with them if they ever come before the people for their suffrages.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Spanish Defeated in Several Engagements by the Cuban Insurgents—Sailing of Queseda's Expedition Likely to Precipitate War Between Spain and Venezuela.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Private letters from Cuba via Jamaica to the 8th inst. mentions several important engagements in which the Cubans were successful. One of them lasted five hours, and resulted in the capture of a hundred Spanish prisoners. In another forty-five Spaniards were killed and one hundred and fifty prisoners taken. The Cubans control the Department of Quantanam.

A Caracas letter of July 8th, says the revolutionists under Leaders have defeated Alvarado's forces at every point, and he cannot hold out much longer. The sailing of Queseda's expedition for Cuba is delayed. It is feared, cause war with Spain, as it is in contravention of a treaty between the two countries. Spanish war vessels are expected to blockade the ports.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Death of the Venerable John Reynolds—Base Ball Match—The Eckfords Defeat the Mutuals.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 23, 1871.

John Reynolds, one of the pioneer settlers, and one of the wealthiest citizens, died at his residence this afternoon, after a short illness. Although ninety years of age, he was remarkably active and well preserved. He was well known throughout all western Pennsylvania as a high-minded and liberal Christian gentleman, and his loss is mourned by the entire community.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 22, 1871.

The game of base ball this afternoon between the Mutuals of this place and Eckfords, of New York city, was won by the latter. The following is the score:

Eckfords—	1,	0,	2,	2,	1,	4,	0,	2,	0—13.
Mutuals—	0,	1,	0,	0,	0,	0,	3,	1,	0—5.

Umpire, A. K. Alison, of the Eckford club. Time of game two hours. The Mutuals played two substitutes.

MASSILLON, O.

Prof. Torres, the Aeronaut Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., July 22, 1871.

Prof. Torres, who has been traveling with Grady's American Circus, making balloon ascensions, was drowned to-day in the Ohio Canal at this place. He made an ascension at six o'clock, and the balloon on descending, fell into the canal; and he, being unable to swim, was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

A Woman Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 22, 1871.

A woman named McCrone was run over this afternoon in a curve about a mile west of here by a freight train, killing her instantly. She was walking on the track, and did not seem to notice the train, which could not be stopped in time to save her. She leaves five children.

Advices have been received from Winnipeg to July 5th. Dominion Day was celebrated with all the honors. Gov. Archibald was also celebrated by the Americans. United States Consul Pay delivered an oration to a large audience, and cannon were fired all day. Immigrants will soon be able to come independently of the bonded lines. According to the official correspondence published by the United States Consul, Secretary Boutwell states that the department at Washington has no objection to allow immigrants with animals and baggage to go through the United States on giving proper personal bonds. Immigrants continue to arrive.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Large Amount of Water Pipe Wanted—The Improvement of the City—Witnesses Summoned by the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee Fail to Report, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1871.

Pittsburgh Improvements.

Under the four million loan law lately passed by the Territorial Legislature, Governor Cooke has negotiated $15,000,000 of the improvement bonds of this district at 97½ cents. This money is to be used in parking and paving the street and otherwise improving the city, and adorning its public grounds. It appears to be the intention of the Board of Public Works to make the streets, avenues and grounds of Washington worthy of a capital at one job.

Water Pipe Wanted.

The Washington aqueduct authorities will advertise on Monday next, for one million pounds of thirty-six inch iron pipe for a new water main from Georgetown to Capitol Hill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1871.

The San Juan Boundary.

An examination of State Department documents relative to the San Juan boundary shows that the Fremont map, now making so much talk in Canada and some in England, was twice called to the notice of the authorities by English officials, first by the English Commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary, and afterwards by Lord Russell through Lord Lyon, and in both cases the fact that it relaied alone to the country explored by Fremont and not to any question of boundary was clearly pointed out. It also appears that our Government has knowledge of a map printed at London in 1849, three years after the ratification of the treaty, by one of the best known English map publishers, in which all the islands in the San Juan group were colored so as to indicate that they belonged to the United States. This map is entitled "A map of Vancouver's Island and the adjacent coast, compiled from the survey of Vancouver's, Kellet, Simson, Jolina and Valdes, &c., &c., by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square, London." In 1856 the Hudson Bay Company called Arrowsmith to account for this first map, when he claimed that he had never indicated any boundary by it until after publishing it, and that he had published an edition with a dotted boundary to conform with that. The Government is aware, however, that for four years this London map, from publishers of acknowledged authority, and compiled from the best English authorities, was undisputed, and conformed throughout to the American claims.

Southern Ku-Klux Witnesses Dodging.

The statement that Sergeant-at-arms French has attempted to prevent the attendance of delinquent witnesses by telegraphing them it was not necessary to come, is erroneous. The case cited was that of Hardeman, of Georgia. He first declined to come on account of sickness, but when the Chair sent word that he could come. It was then supposed by Judge Poland that the committee would adjourn on the 10th, and as there were witnesses enough to occupy the time till then, he directed Mr. French to telegraph Hardeman not to come. No other Democratic witnesses received notice not to come, but about twenty who were summoned dodge all attempts to get them here. Among those were F. N. Strudwick, reputed chief of the klan in Orange county, who has been under the first mandate for delay, then came here and left the city before he was to have been examined. W. L. Sanders, the reputed head of the klan in Wilmington, N. C., has refused to appear. Plato Durham, chief for another county of the same State, and Avery, Spartanburgh, South Carolina, left this city without legal leave. A. E. Wright, of Georgia, has failed, and General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, as well as ten or twelve others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1871.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from Fort Sill, of the 8th, says: The Kiowas Indians have made efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites, but thus far have failed. The Kiowas are among the Antelope hills on Canadian river.

DEATH OF MRS. JAY COOKE.

Governor Cooke and family leave here this evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who died last night near Philadelphia.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General yesterday issued the following orders:

Pennsylvania—Establish office at Bredensburg, Washington county, Pa., and appoint Jas. Dixon

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

GEN. GRANT, it is said, has abandoned the contemplated tour to the Pacific, grave matters connected with the Government requiring his whole attention.

AS THE Khedive is picking up all the brave fellows in America he can induce to emigrate to Egypt to enter his army, it is suggested that Colonel JIM FISK will receive a "call" as soon as the news of his performance on the day of the New York riot reaches the land of the Pyramids. For several reasons we think this is the very field of all others for the display of the Colonel's peculiar qualities.

THE *Harrisburg State Journal* pronounces the report that Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT's health is failing groundless. That paper says: "We have the highest authority for pronouncing this purely fictitious—out from the whole cloth—as the great railroad manager and projector is in a vigorous physical condition, as capable of enduring the great strain on his faculties as ever he was in his life. Such reports are gotten up and circulated to affect stock markets."

IT is creditable to the leading Methodist papers of the country that they sharply condemn the letter of Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, written from Washington to an Iowa friend to enlist him, in the name of the Methodist denomination, in favor of Senator HARLAN for the United States Senate. This attempt to mingle denominational feeling with politics is pronounced by the Chicago *Advance* as worthy only of the Bishops and priests of another denomination which aims at supremacy in Church and State.

RELATIVE to the question who will succeed Indian Commissioner PARKER, the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

"FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., of Pittsburgh, will in all probability be the new Commissioner of Indian affairs, in place of General Parker, resigned. Mr. Brunot is one of the members of the commission which has wrought so much good by exposing the peculations and speculations of the 'ring' that has coiled long and fatally around the Indian, to the relief and protection of the Indians. He will materially honest and courageous Commissioner."

If Mr. BRUNOT receives the appointment, for once, at least, that office will be held by a gentleman whose character fills the highest ideal of official honesty and faithfulness.

No doubt Senator HARLAN's speech in the United States Senate in defense of General GRANT's San Domingo policy and denouncing Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ, is a very eloquent document, and answered a purpose at the time it was delivered, six months ago; but it is suggested that it is not the least that could be selected by the Union Republican Resident Committee in Washington, charged with combining and rendering effective the strength of the party in the ensuing State and succeeding Presidential election. Many Republican papers have entered their protests against conducting these elections in this way, and it is probable that the Committee would do well to heed their admonitions.

OLLIVIER seems to be the most unpopular man in France. In fact, the word unpopular does not express the mingled hatred and contempt with which he is usually mentioned or alluded to in the news papers. As readers remember, it was he who looked forward with a light heart (*coeur leger*) to the conflict with Prussia which had been resolved upon. He is, therefore, now commonly spoken of as the Marquis du Coeur Leger. He lately wrote to the journal *La France* to contradict the reports of his purpose to return to Paris, publish a vindication of his administration, etc. "I do not dream" he says "*of either going to Paris*, or of publishing anything. France has need of rest, of concord, and my name has no long been a battle cry that there would be inconvenience, etc." Indeed the strain of the entire letter proves that the vanity of the minister is as extraordinary and blinding as ever, and that he has quite failed to understand how insignificant the events of the last few months have made him. He is therefore advised to utilize his leisure in writing a panegyric on himself.

AMONG the documents discovered, or pretended to have been discovered in the archives of the Commune, is a letter without date, but duly signed, in which a prominent sympathizer with the revolutionists urges the importance of pushing reform to a rather surprising extent. Asserting that "it is absolutely necessary that without delay the large hands of the democracy shall efface forever all the silly prejudices transmitted to us by all the monarchies," the writer recommends the enactment of two decrees. The first, in its preamble, declaring grammar to be the merest prejudice, the most foolish of conventionalities, prohibits in future the use in schools of NOEL and CHAPSAL's French Grammar, "the Communne wishing the citizens to enjoy the freedom of orthography." The second decree enjoins "a careful revision of the dictionary of the Academy, which contains words absolutely aristocratic, such as *due, roi, monsieur, domestique, equipage, conscription*, and a multitude of others for which the people have no use. In order that these decrees may be carried out intelligently, the writer, JULES VALLES, recommends the appointment of a competent commission.

ONE of the compensations for the ruins produced in Paris by the Communists is to be found in the astonishing impulse given to the photograph business. Thus to rebuild the Vendome column it is estimated will cost about three hundred thousand francs. But it is said that the fall of this monument has already caused a gain of more than twice that sum to Parisian commerce in the mere sale of sun pictures of the column entire and in fragments. Twelve hundred thousand of these photographs have been sold to England, eight hundred thousand to Germany, a million to the United States, and about eight hundred thousand to other countries. These numbers, well authenticated, give a total of three million eight hundred thousand photographs, which, at fifty centimes each, amount to nineteen hundred thousand francs. Though Parisian commerce gains only thirty-three per cent., a clear gain is shown at the least of six hundred thousand francs. Photographs of the other ruins have been equally in demand, but of course in the case of the splendid buildings destroyed the proportion of gain relative to the cost of reconstruction is not so gratifying. It is interesting to know that even the leaders of the Commune are, in a way, since their death or imprisonment, the benefactors of their compatriots, so many as five hundred thousand photograph copies of the likeness of each of them having been sold.

THE dissensions in the Spanish Cortes have at last culminated in the resignation of the Ministry and the formation of a new Cabinet. It looks as if serious trouble were close ahead. The dissolution is said to have been caused by irreconcileable differences of opinion concerning the International Society. If this be true, the fact that Marshal SERRANO was entrusted with the organization of a new Ministry, would seem to indicate an intention on the part of King AMADEUS to inaugurate a more vigorous policy than he has hitherto pursued; SERRANO having, it will be remembered, all along advocated the forcible suppression of the Internationals, while his colleagues favored a more conciliatory course.

The appointment of Admiral MALCAMPO, late commander of the naval forces at Havana, as Minister of Marine, would also appear to indicate a purpose of vigorously prosecuting the Cuban war. Both of these steps will tend to increase the perils which thicken around the throne of the Young King; since they cannot fail still further to estrange and embitter the agitators who, led by the eloquent CASTELLAR, demand the establishment of Republican forms of Government. Between the reactionists who are clamoring for the elevation of DON CARLOS to the throne, and the Radicals who demand the total abolition of monarchical institutions, the royal Italian carpet bagger is having a hard time generally. The house of Savoy is evidently at a discount in Spain.

A SAVORY FORETASTE.

Whatever differences of opinion may be honestly entertained respecting the merits of the Republican and Democratic parties, their policies, purposes and methods of operation, but one conclusion can be reached regarding the damning exposure which the New York *Times* is now making of the unscrupulous Ring that has so long misgoverned that metropolis. By some means, at present only known to itself, that journal has procured a literal transcript of the books of Controller CONNOLLY, and is now engaged in presenting the accounts to the public. Having ventilated the Armory swindle, and shown the people the wholesale manner in which they have been robbed, it now turns its attention to the scandalous thefts perpetrated by the Ring in the matter of repairing and fitting up the new Court House and other public city buildings during the past three years. From the detailed statistics thus furnished, (in every instance the date of warrant issued, character of work done, date on which the work was supposed to be done, and amount drawn, being separately and distinctly given,) it appears that during the years 1869-70, warrants to the enormous amount of $5,665,646, signed by Controller CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL, were issued for furniture claimed to have been supplied and repairs alleged to have been made. That many of these dates are fraudulent is obvious at the first glance. For instance, the account shows that on July 2, 1869, a warrant was drawn for furniture supplied to county courts and offices, from October 18 to November 23, 1868, for $42,560 64; while on July 16, two weeks afterwards, another warrant was drawn for $34,038 13 for furniture supplied to the same offices from November 7 to December 31. In other words, while the bill was fully paid by the first of these two warrants down to November 23, a fortnight afterwards another warrant was issued paying the bill over again from November 7. This is only a specimen instance; the whole account bristling with proofs of imposition and false pretense equally gross and villainous, while many other examples fully as startling are yet to come. It is noticeable that the organ of the Ring has not one word to say in denial or explanation of these charges, which the *Times* continues to ask to be afforded the opportunity of substantiating in a court of law. As a mere question of local maladministration, this matter does not concern ourselves, or the people of this region, nor should we have given it this reference except for the fact that Tammany is a great exemplar of Democratic policy and purpose, and holds the management of the party in its hands. What have those organs whose eloquent invective over the petty peccadilloes of needy carpet baggers has echoed around the world, to say now respecting these colossal criminalities of their own honored lords and masters? And if these are the things which are wrought amid the circumscriptions of municipal rule, what may we not look for in the day of their Presidential triumph, when all hindrances are burned away, when that which is now local shall have become national, and the pent up Utica of New York broadens into the illimitable spaces and opportunities of the Republic? If TWEED is worth twenty millions now, what would be his probable wealth at the end of four such years? If the stealings upon the furniture of a single court house reach in two years the sum of five millions of dollars, what would the pilferings of an entire Tammany administration amount to in twice that period? Multiply its genius for felony by the opportunity afforded for its exercise, and what would be the product? Can the *Post* solve this interesting problem?

A SWEARING CANDIDATE.

No man is without a flaw; and having read that, notwithstanding the dipping which he received in the Styx, ACHILLES turned out to be vulnerable, after all, the Democratic orators and organs of Ohio set themselves diligently to discover the weak spot of the Republican nominee for Governor. We are happy to announce that their efforts have been duly rewarded. They tried his patriotism, but that was unimpeachable. They shot arrows at his honesty, but these only returned to wound the archers. They banged away at his political record, but their missiles glanced off as inocuously as during the war did their fire in the rear from our boys in blue. They peeked into his family privacies, and there also he was unassailable. No scandal could touch him, he had never falsified his word, embezzled the public funds, shirked his duty, shunned a danger, or turned his back upon friend or foe. Looked upon from whatever point of view, he appeared to present

> "A combination and a form, indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man."

Hence they were correspondingly cast down. At last, however, when they were about to give up the matter in despair, one of them, accidentally as it were, found a dagger path betwixt the joints of his coat of mail, and straightway smote him under the ribs. The shocking discovery was made that this person—this excellent son, brother, husband and father—this true friend, trusty servant, and gallant soldier with one leg—had after all actually been guilty of the heinous wickedness of using profane language; wherefore they lift up their hands in holy horror, and demand to know what he thinks of himself generally, and of his impudence in daring to solicit the suffrage of his fellow citizens for the honorable office of Governor of the reputable State of Ohio? The precise circumstances of the case, we believe, are these. On the fourth of July, 1861, he fell with a shattered leg while leading his brigade in an assault on a rebel position in Georgia, and that, so far from being properly remorseful for this unwarranted attack on "constitutional free government," (*vide Fusc*) and for the retribution which it had brought upon him, he was so daringly inpenitent as to remark to his superior officer, "General, I am wounded; a ball has gone through my leg and smashed both bones all to pieces; but it is the Fourth of July, we have carried the enemy's works, and I don't care a d—n!" If this doesn't prove his total unfitness for public office, and win votes for McCOOK by the thousand, the morality of Ohio must certainly be at a low ebb. If he had only been on the other side, either with JOHNSTON in the front, McCLELLAN on the flank, or VALLANDIGHAM in the rear, the offense might possibly have been extenuated; but to trample down the liberties of the country by wantonly attacking their defenders—this, too, upon the anniversary of our National Independence—and then to supplement the double outrage by the unutterable shamelessness of feeling proud over it, is a crime so revolting in its nature that we only wonder the indignant Democracy of Ohio do not themselves break out into measles of profanity at the bare contemplation of it.

AMONG the stock subjects which the leading organ of the opposition keeps on hand for discussion, is that of Civil Service Reform. This hobby it rides almost as gracefully and tenaciously as that of the Ku-Klux act itself, and upon one or the other takes a rhetorical turning every day of its life. Strange that, with constant exercise and an ambling palfrey, its wit should not yet have become convalescent. We are now, in an article entitled "Civil Service Fiasco," informed that the word fiasco is a Tuscan term, and means in that language a flask or bottle, in which some of the many bad wines of that country are corked. We do not propose here to notice the dreary drivel which it continues to drone upon this question. We merely desire to express our gratitude for the philological information thus vouchsafed to us, since we have now explained the reason why it smacks its lips over the subject with so continuous and rare a relish, as well as the cause of its perpetual but most impotent fizzing.

"ENGINEER," of July 1, 1871, says: "The shale oil trade is at present very good, the pits being all in full operation and heavy winter contracts being already in hand. Good prices are quoted for both crude and refined oil, whilst lubricating oil is in good demand at an advance against last year's rates. American petroleum cannot now compete successfully against the Scotch oils—the latter can now be produced at lower prices, and by the improvements recently introduced in the refining processes the quality is very superior."

COMING down town in a Fourth avenue car, yesterday, an American and an Irishman got into a discussion about the late riots and Fenianism. Finally the subject changed to the liberation of Ireland from British rule, when the American remarked that he doubted whether the Irish could govern Ireland. "And why not?" promptly put in the Irishman. "Don't we govern New York?" The American was at once silenced.—*New York Times.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Home and Health tells how a home disinfectant may be made, thus: Dissolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters and outhouses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

In Cuba as cigar and cigarette makers the Chinese are unsurpassed, and they contribute largely to the success of that branch of industry in Havana. The celebrated cigarette factory of La Honradez employs a great number of Chinamen for the preparation of its dainty wares.

The Kansas City *Times* of the 19th is responsible for the following: The proprietor of the Denver saloon, Mr. Pat. Flanagan, killed a rat night before last that weighed five pounds and three ounces. It was as big as a cat, and was weighed in the scales of a dozen people. Kansas City has big bluffs, deep ravines, big store houses, a big bridge, a big future; but what city in the Union can beat it for big rats!

The stupendous work of rebuilding the New York docks and piers has at last been begun. A river wall of solid masonry is to be built, which along the the North river, will give a river street 250 feet wide, and along the East river one 200 feet wide, between the Battery and Thirty-first street, and 175 feet wide south of that street. At regular intervals piers are also to be constructed at right angles to the river wall. No pier will be less than sixty and many will be one hundred feet wide. There will be a wharf line of thirty-seven miles, and a pier area of more than five million square feet.

Says the New York *Commercial*: "We hear that large accessions are being made to the membership of the Orange lodges. Some of the societies have nearly doubled their membership since the riot. The same fact may be affirmed of the Hibernian and Ancient Order societies, all of which are growing rapidly in consequence of the recent excitement.

"It is calculated that as many as 66,000 baskets of peaches arrived in New York city Friday morning, and at least 25,000 easkets by water. In consequence of this large supply, prices tumbled down considerably. The price that morning ranged from $1 to $2 50 a basket.

New Orleans has had a sensation in the death of a mysterious old man, who had dwelt in that city for many years. He lived alone; spoke to no one, but spent his time in silent abstraction. For weeks the old man had not been abroad taking his daily walks about the streets, his house remained closed, grass was growing from the chinks of the marble steps at his door, and it began to be whispered about that he was dead. At last, one day, the neighbors went. Sure enough he was dead. He lay pallid and stark on a pallet of straw. Near his body was a rich casket, which was found to contain the Bourbon diadem, stolen on the night of the 16th of August, 1806, when Charles the Tenth abdicated the throne of France in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux. Underneath it was a manuscript, written in French. It contained only these words: "I am Charette, the Vendean General. Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this, but he deserted me when most I needed his help and assistance. I swear to remain true to the Bourbons forever, and am happy since he died in exile."

The Canadians are much exercised in regard to what is termed the "pestilence fly," which they assert is now paying them a visit. It is an insect smaller than the common house fly, jet black on the back and wings, the latter being round and short. The belly and under side of the wings are striped with yellow, while the legs are yellow, the latter being longer than the feet. It is found mingling with the common flies, and as it is represented to be quite common at present, those who are curious to examine the new comer will have little difficulty in capturing specimens.

Boston Setting Philadelphia an Example.

Boston has by no means given up the idea of competing with New York for the grain trade of the west, and the efforts which have been made to this end so far have proved encouraging, though the new lines of inland communication are not yet complete. The experiment of bringing grain to Boston in large quantities for shipment to Liverpool is now being tried, without much doubt as to the result. The Corn Exchange have taken hold of the enterprise, and have secured the co-operation of the railroad managers on the one hand, and of the agents and owners of the Canadian elevators on the other. With these interests combined, no serious obstacles will be encountered, and it has already been demonstrated that bulk grain can be laid down at Boston at as low rates for inland transportation as at the port of New York. One at Boston, it is further claimed, it can be handled and stored cheaper, and the outward freights thence to Liverpool are lower than at New York. Every one of the regular Cunard steamers sailing from Boston now takes a large amount of corn and wheat, and in this way the stigma of that line are made to take full cargoes and sail direct for Liverpool without going by way of New York to eke out their freight as formerly. From April 8th to July 15th, there have been thus shipped from Boston 117,484 bushels and 820 bags of corn, and 78,617 bushels and 1,000 bags of wheat. If this can be done at Boston now, it will be readily apprehended what can be done there when all the interior railway lines shall have been brought down to tide-water and the Hoosac tunnel line (the shortest route to the seaboard and the west) shall have been finished through to Oswego. With railroad competition in the ascendant, and the great grain-growing fields of the West gradually shifting to higher latitudes in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the control of New York over this branch of the produce trade is fast passing away.

A DETROIT paper tells a story of the kidnapping of Helen McKibbee, ten years of age, daughter of a citizen of Mendon, Pa., by her Dakota step-uncle. The father of the girl was a widower and had remarried. His choice of a wife did not prove pleasing to his relations, and Haywood, in taking away the little girl, seems to have been actuated by a spirit of revenge. He took her to Lansing, Michigan, where she was placed at school under the name of Gage. When the abduction became known, the police superintendents of the principal cities, and the county sheriffs of all the counties were appealed to, and the father expended a large sum of money endeavoring to obtain a clue; but every effort seemed to fail. As a last hope the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States were enlisted in the search, and a circular containing a close description of the girl and detailing the circumstances of the case being mailed to several hundred lodges. One of these fell into the hands of the brethren at Lansing, and led to the discovery of the residence of the missing girl, after the lapse of seven months. But before her father could reclaim her, she was spirited away by the parties having her in charge, and again all trace was lost. An experienced detective, however, after considerable labor and journeying about, succeeded in finding her at Corunna, Michigan, just at the moment she was about being taken to Kansas by some of Haywood's friends. Haywood avoided arrest.

THE New York *Bulletin* is authority for the statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad management have made another reduction in the freight rate on oil, equivalent to an abatement from $1 50 to $1 25 per barrel. The *Bulletin* says, in explanation of the reduction:

"With the present lowest price of crude oil at the cheapest shipping point on the creek, $4 55 per barrel, it was impossible to place it in the New York receiving tanks at less than 14½c per gallon, if the freight rate of $1 50 per barrel were paid. Out of the total refining capacity of New York—750,000 barrels per month—only 90,000 were employed, and the price of the oil had been declining for many days. That of crude oil, however, remained firm, and no circumstances connected with the creek markets in warranted the belief in the probability of a decline there, or offered any reason for discounting those markets in making sales of crude oil here. In this state of affairs the Pennsylvania Railroad management, according to the current conviction, wisely reduced the freight rate so as to allow the sale of crude here at 14c per gallon, which was equivalent to an abatement from $1 50 to $1 25 per barrel. At $1 00 per barrel for crude in bulk, or $1 25 per barrel for one to per car load, a price at which all the railway companies could afford to carry crude oil at a profit."

A LETTER from Chambersburg to the *State Journal* says: The Commissioners appointed to readjudicate the border claims, have been in session for several days, and are revising the claims of the citizens of the borough who lost by the fire. They are cutting them down right sharp.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING CONTEST.

The Result of a Trial in England.

A correspondent writing from England to the *New York World*, says, concerning a six-mile trial heat by Renforth's crew before leaving England: "The crew took their places as follows: James Percy (bow), Robert Chambers (No. 2), Henry Kelly (No. 3), and James Renforth (stroke). The course being from the Redheugh bridge to Scotswood suspension bridge, and back to the starting point, making the distance of about six miles. When the crew got down to the starting point, the wind was blowing strongly from the west, and ruffling the surface of the water considerably, but before the crew reached the suspension bridge, the wind, which would have helped them back very considerably, died away. At the bridge they started away from underneath the second arch of the Redheugh bridge at top speed, but after they had gone about a quarter of a mile they settled down steadily to thirty-nine strokes per minute, the boat traveling with a fine, easy-seeming motion, admirably steered by James Percy, with his feet from the bow, as straight as an arrow. The whole of the men pulled in splendid form, rising and falling to their work with a degree of regularity which was a sight worth seeing. On their reappearing off Hall's boat-house on the return journey they were rowing forty strokes to the minute, and although they had rowed nearly six miles, the boat still seemed full of life. They ultimately finished a grand trial, very fresh, in splendid time, and the backers present were highly delighted with the spin. Mr. Robert Jewitt is building another boat for the crew on the same lines as the England, which craft will be completed in time for them to take away when they leave New Castle. The colors of the crew have been left undecided, but will consist of a white silk garter, with two blue stripes as a border, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle artistically grouped in each corner, while in the center appears the English standard, with its bright crimson field. At aquatic centers here they are

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These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, being precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1863, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22, 1871.

The principal features of the local loan market during the week have been a plethora of money and a light demand from good borrowers. There is little concession, however, in rates for money, although in some instances loans are made on short paper at a lower figure than usual in this market. There are exceptional cases. There is no disposition to set out large amounts on long paper. The banks seem to keep themselves in good trim for the revival of business in the early part of next fall, and prefer rather increasing their balances East, where they get from three to four per cent. on current deposits. If money could be used forthwith on call, the banks would be a larger business even in the dull season, but very rarely can this be done. Investing temporarily in government bonds or similar solid securities has its disadvantages and risks, because such securities in seasons of a plethora of money advance to higher points than it is safe to take them at with a view of selling when an active demand for money springs up.

The New York Stock Exchange continues feverish on the Railway stocks, and the sellers for the decline show more boldness from day to day on the Northwests, St. Pauls, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, &c. They may be, and consciously, laying the foundation of a decided upward reaction later in the season, as none of these stocks are likely to "sprout of aught" in their present downward course before attracting substantial buyers, if not from the outside public, at least from some of the strong bulls on the street. For while it may be true, that in view of recent occurrences, such as the Rock Island smash, the subsequent increase of $2,000,000 of Rock Island stock, the equivocal purposes of the Lake Shore people in regard to a scrap dividend, and the reported hostility and sharp competition between the Northwest and St. Paul roads, the outside public may have become indifferent to the Stock Exchange, as buyers, the past experience of Wall street teaches that indifference inside low prices frequently and suddenly tempt a strong upward reaction, even in the midst of summer dullness.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 21, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
C. & R.						
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne						
Erie						
Reading						
Michigan Central						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Rock Island						
Northwest						
Northwest pref.						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.						
Chicago & Alton						
Chicago & Alton pref.						
Cleveland & Toledo						
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati						
Indiana Central						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne						
C. & N. W.						
C. & N. W. pref.						
Rock Island						
St. Paul						
St. Paul pref.						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.						
Chicago & Alton						
Chicago & Alton pref.						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Spanish Ministry Complete.

MADRID, July 23.—The new ministry has been arranged, as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topete; Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Justice, Senor Ulloa; Minister of Finance, Senor Aurtazagoit; Minister of Public Works, Senor Candau; Minister of Marine, Admiral Nal Campo; Minister of Colonies, Senor Arrazo.

Emperor William to visit the Czar.

BERLIN, July 23.—Emperor William goes to-morrow to visit the Czar Alexander at Ingenheim, Bavaria. The Czar returns on Tuesday to Russia.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1871.

THE INDIANS.

A letter has been received from the agent of Little Raven and other chiefs of the Indian delegation recently visiting the east, dated Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, July 6th. He states that they arrived home on the 29th of June, all well and found everything quiet. The Indians were much pleased with the account the delegation gave of their treatment while in Washington and other cities which they visited. Two days after their return John Smith, the Cheyenne interpreter, was attacked with apoplexy, and being unable to procure a physician for him, he died. They found all the Arapahoes there on their arrival, but most of them have since gone on the buffalo hunt. They, with about forty lodges, will remain. They have corn planted, which promises a good yield. The agency started a school last winter, which has been well conducted and largely attended during the spring and summer by Arapahoes and Cheyenne children of both sexes, some of the larger Indians also taking much interest in the proceedings. Lone Wolf, Shinning Bear and another Indian whose chief say the larger part of the Kiowas are encamped near Antelope Hills, and mean to be friendly, but the remainder of them, including Satanta and another hundred lodges, have gone to the Staked Plains and joined the Comanches. They have declared that hereafter they will depend upon Mexican traders, getting in their trade arms, ammunition, whisky, &c. These Mexicans encourage and encourage the Indians to steal their ponies in Texas, and at the time Satanta made his last raid, a party of Mexicans accompanied him, one of whom was killed by the Tonkawas scouts in the employ of the military in Texas. The crops are looking well on the Wichita reservation, and the Indians are hard at work attending to them. Some little doubt is felt there about the Kiowa Indians thinking they might come in to steal their horses. About five hundred Comanches are encamped on the Washita. They are determined to remain at peace. The Rappahoes are encamped near Fort Cobb, and say they wish to remain at peace with the whites.

CRIME.

Man Shot and Killed in a Graveyard.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Commercial and Gazette says: A young Irishman named James Mealey was shot and killed this afternoon near North Lewisburg, Champaign county, by John Murphy. An old quarrel was at the bottom of the affair, and a man named Sheehe came upon him at the graveyard, where he had been visiting his father's grave. Murphy appeared to be the aggressor in the defense, and gave himself up to the Mayor after the occurrence.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Detective Pierson, of New Orleans, passed through here last evening, having in custody James Hagan, charged with embezzling ninety-five hundred dollars while a ringdrover. He was arrested in Mt. Sterling, Ill.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A man named Cowan rode up to the house of James Combs, Jackson county, in this State, on Thursday last, with the avowed purpose, if he met, of killing him. Combs suspecting his intention, seized a musket, fired at and wounded him in the abdomen and afterward fired a pistol at him C from feet, but after rolling about a hundred yards fell from his horse and died. Combs had been several times previously attached by Cowan. He surrendered to the authorities and was released on bail.

Died of His Wounds.

Constable Baughman, who was wounded while attempting to arrest a desperado named Armstrong, near Springfield, Mo., a day or two ago, has since died.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CONTRACTS RATIFIED.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Contracts between the Marietta and Cincinnati and Cincinnati and Baltimore Roads, and the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad for joint use of the Xenia through to Creek Valley, were ratified yesterday by the two former roads.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD OFFICER.

Patrick Stapleton, Assistant Road Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was run over and killed near Xenia, Ohio, yesterday.

AGAIN IN RUNNING ORDER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The first through train over the Jackson Railroad after the interruption of over three months will be started from the depot at the foot of Calliope street to-morrow morning. The damage to the road by the Bonnet Carre crevasse was extensive and of a most distressing nature. This portion of the road is now said to be in better condition than previous to the flood.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1871.

ARRIVED.

The United States steamship Guard arrived today from Aspinwall.

Arrived, the steamers Westphalia, from Hamburg, and St. Olaf, from Bergen, Norway, via Antwerp.

FRENCH SCHOONER SUNK.

The French schooner Jeanny Bell, with petroleum oil, lying off the Jersey flats and ready for sea, caught fire this evening from an explosion of cargo in the hold, and was burned to the water's edge. The crew were picked up by the revenue cutters.

HORACE GREELEY

Dined yesterday at the Brevoort House with James B. Eads, of St. Louis, Dr. Tuttle, C. W. Brooks and Mr. Yost, of the Board of Commerce, who invited. The Presidential and other public questions were discussed with much interest.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant, with Secretary Robeson, attended the Methodist Church at Long Branch yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, preached. Collector Casey, of New Orleans, Senator Cattell, and President Eliot, of Harvard College, dined with the President.

Greenleaf White and Captain David Call, both of Hallowell, Me., were drowned near Salle's Island, at the mouth of the run near Bath, on Saturday, by the capsizing of a boat.

There has not been a case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season, and the general health of the city is good.

Isaac B. Myers, while walking in his sleep, stepped out of the third story of a Louisville hotel, on Saturday night, falling on a cellar door and receiving injuries which will result in his death.

On Saturday, a north bound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, ran off the track near Glasgow Junction. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Eight cars ran down a twenty feet embankment and were wrecked. John Norman, a brakeman was crushed to death. He was from Sandusky, O. Yesterday morning, near Cave City, a freight train on the same road was thrown from the track by running into a train into its rear, throwing the cars off the track and injuring several cars and the engine of the first train.

The preliminary arrangements for the North American Sangerfest, which will be held at St. Louis some time next year, are underway and approaching completion. Executive and various other Committees, embracing some of the most prominent citizens, have been appointed, and great interest is being taken in the matter by both the American and German portions of the population. Should the Democratic National Convention be held in that city, it is probable that joint arrangements will be made for the erection of an immense building suitable for both occasions.

A man named Harry Larkam, native of Pennsylvania, employed on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, was drowned in the river at Quincy, Illinois, while taking a sail yesterday. Three other men in the same boat made a narrow escape.

A jail delivery occurred at Chillicothe, Missouri, on Friday night, and twenty prisoners escaped, two of whom were indicted for murder.

A fire in Northboro, Mass., on Friday evening, consumed a large barn belonging to Dr. Henry Barnet, together with its contents, which included six head of cattle. Loss $6,000, on which only $1,000 was insured. The fire broke out at 8 P. M., and burned till nearly eleven with such fury as to excite fears that the whole village would be destroyed; but at last it was subdued by the assistance of firemen from four neighboring towns. The larger blocks, in which three stores, the post office, provision market and the residences of three families were consumed; also two blocks of wood and barns. Six families were turned out, and most of their furniture destroyed. Loss nearly $60,000, with a small portion only covered by insurance.

Professor Webster made an ascension from the Horticultural Garden, Nashville, with his balloon Hercules at one A. M. Sunday. After having risen to an altitude of three thousand feet, the balloon began to descend rapidly, and struck upon the top of the smoke stack of the Nashville Cotton factory. Here the balloon collapsed and fell to the ground, leaving Webster with his wicker-work basket on the stack. After surveying his position, he cut the basket away and finally descended through the interior of the stack, coming out safely but black with soot.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobus, for forty years Professor of Pennsylvania College, died in Gettysburg on Saturday.

The Louisville *Commercial*, which originally published the scandalous story about Jeff. Davis, will publish this morning the following: "As Mr. Davis passed through Knoxville on the 19th instant on his way to Memphis, he has taken the earliest opportunity to make the denial which he found upon his arrival here to be necessary. As we are in the State one question like the gallant gentleman which we have never doubted him to be, and has proved the story to be utterly false. Had he could a denial in the most emphatic and infamous language, we hope the scandal of the cringing benedicts in that limbo reserved for such creatures upon men who are called to bear the burden of unavoidable complicity. No fawning which was true toward Mr. Jefferson Davis is tinged with any shadow of malice, and it was no disposition to do him injustice which led us to publish as we did the report of the news about him, which was to us apparently well authenticated. If this story is founded on malice, as he asserts, we have no part either in the fabrication or the spirit which prompted it."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 23, 1871.

River three feet six inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—River seven feet six and falling. Clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—River receding, having fallen two inches, with twenty-eight inches in the chute and six and one-half feet on Portland bar. Clear and pleasant. Wharf quiet. Departure of Cruiser yesterday last, $7,500. The towboat J. A. Woot arrived from below and laid up at New Albany.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 23.—Port list: Edinburgh, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 2 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 7 A. M.; Mattie Cline, New Orleans to Memphis, 8 A. M.; Natchez, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Robb, Memphis to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Mary Cole, St. Louis to Red River, 4 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M. River rose one inch. Clear; mercury 84.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 23.—Weather cloudy and cool. River fallen three inches. Port list: Up—Peerless, 1 A. M.; J. Lumsden, 2 P. M.; Mollie Able, 4 P. M. Down—Morning star, 4 P. M.; Lorraine No. 3, 5 P. M.; Camesita and Alice Brandon, 7 P. M.; all with fair to good trips.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Clear and Pleasant. River falling slowly. Up—John Dunn—H. Amos and City of Vicksburg.

STATE NEWS.

Blackberries only fifteen cents a gallon in Uniontown.

A new Methodist Church at Frost's Station, Uniontown Railroad, will be dedicated on Sunday, August 6th.

The crop of chestnuts in Fayette county will be large this year.

A little child of James Curry, of Franklin, Fayette county, aged about three months, was bitten by a rat while asleep in bed a few nights ago, and it will probably die from the effects of the bite.

A fellow in Brownsville was beating his wife unmercifully the other day. A party of steamboatmen interfered, and taking the brute to the river gave him a thorough ducking.

A camp meeting is to be held at Plainville, Indiana county, commencing August 27th.

John Layton and Benton Dudley are soon to start a new weekly paper at Blairsville, to be neutral in politics.

The Waynesburg *Republican* has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, and can now boast of being the largest paper ever published in Greene county.

The Monongahela City *Republican* is responsible for this remarkable dog story: "One of John Wiggins's dogs, in Fayette, Drum by name, holed a fox, sat down and watched the outside of the hole thirty-six hours, when he was removed by force. The fox came out. Drum caught it. He was then tied with a four foot strap and taken home, and before he got anything to eat he smelt a fox and started off and ran twenty-four hours longer with the strap to his neck.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: Jesse Courtwright, a farmer living near Jacksonville, in this county, was found lying dead in a field near his house on Monday morning of last week. From the marks on his body he supposed he was struck and instantly killed by lightning. He lived alone, and it is supposed he had gone out into his field on Sunday evening, for right near where he had been hoeing down, and that there he had been stricken down. When discovered a neighbor his pipe was still held between his teeth.

R. F. Conrad, of Harrisburg, has purchased the Sulphur Springs, two miles from Youngsville, Warren county, and proposes to erect as soon as possible facilities necessary for the entertainment of invalids. The springs are situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery.

Frederick Arnelt, switch tender on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Bridgeport, across the river from Harrisburg, has been in the employ of the company for thirty-four years. He is eighty years old, a Frenchman by birth, and was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte in the campaigns of 1813-14.

A proceeding in equity has been commenced in the Juniata County Court, by James Robinson, one of the Mifflintown fire sufferers, against the committee which distributed the $20,000 legislative appropriation. The point Mr. Robinson desires to sustain, is that E. S. Doty, Esq., Hon. James M. Sellers, W. W. Wilson and George Jacobs, who received, in all, $3,700, are not "sufferers" by the fire, within the law, he says, reason, Mr. Robinson further avers, that Sellers was paid to Mrs. Samuel Bell, and that Mrs. Bell's property was not burned; that Doty, of Lewistown, but in Fermanagh township, three miles from the borough, and was therefore not one of the sufferers of the Mifflintown fire, and further, that the committee appropriated $500 to themselves for their services, against the law, which share Robinson objects to.

The New Castle *Journal* say: We have been informed that Rev. Hays of the Catholic Church in this city, was waylaid on Friday night last on the old Shenango Bridge, a pistol pointed, and his money demanded, but he instead of handing it over, struck the wagon himself, the case was compromised by his taking charge of the horse's head and leading him to the light, when he discovered that it was one of his own flock.

A deaf and dumb girl, ten years old, daughter of Mrs. Elenora Ferrell, of Shaler station, Dauphin county, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday, and the general impression is that she was kidnapped.

The pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Dr. Jacob Marshall, in Reading, on Tuesday afternoon, were all old soldiers of the war of 1812, selected at his request. Their names and ages are: Michael Bertolet, eighty-six; Paul Adamson, eighty-one; James Norton, eighty; Joseph Brendlerd, seventy-six.

A collision occurred on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, at Allentown, on Tuesday, by which the engine and tender of No. 3 were smashed in, two freight cars and eight cars were wrecked.

They have a cantenarian up in Monroe county, George Labar by name, now in his one hundred and ninth year, who is engaged at the present time in the pleasant occupation of pulling flax. He is receiving rebuke to the young men of sixty, seventy and eighty years hereabouts, who complain that the infirmities of old age prevent them from working.

There are at least fifty cases of low fever in the borough of West Chester and immediate vicinity at the present time. The unusual unhealthiness of the place is attributed to the numerous rains, which prevented the ground from drying out, and to the hot sun. The excessive moisture and heat induces superexcitable decomposition in vegetation, and thus produces a poisonous miasma which has caused the present sickness.

The West Chester *Republican* says recent letters from Wayne Wright, Esq., state that he was then at Florence, Italy, on his way home, which he expects to reach some time next month.

Speaking of the illness of William COX ELLIS, Esq., the Muncy *Luminary* says that on the 11th of this month he was sixty-first wedding day, and on that of last May his eighty-fifth year, and he is to-day the oldest member of the Lycoming county bar.

STATE POLITICS.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says the Democratic ring in Carbon county have fixed up a ticket for the party, with Richard Staples for Assembly, and Jas. Houston and Daniel Engelbach for Associate Judges. Houston is an Orangeman, it is said, and it is very doubtful whether he can command the full Democratic vote.

Following is the Democratic ticket in Clarion county: Assembly, Hon. J. B. Lawson; President Judge, William L. Cortett; Associate Judges, Jas. Swaney, Alexander Hall; Treasurer, Chas. Bonker; Commissioner, John Stewart; Auditor, George Black; Coroner, Robert F. Blair.

The Republicans of Berks will hold their annual county meeting on Monday evening, August 14th.

The Clarion *Republican* says: Some of the Democracy of Jefferson county are on the war-path against their nominee for the Legislature, Hon. Edmund English, and they propose making things hot for him. We trust our Republican friends will give a good man in nomination in that district, and then go to work to defeat him.

Bedford, Fulton and Franklin counties have instructed for Hon. W. M. Hall as Republican candidate for President Judge of that District, and Somerset has acquiesced in the action. Judge Hall is therefore the nominee without a formal meeting of the conferees.

The Republican primary meetings in Cumberland county will be held on Saturday, August 12, and the Republican county convention on the 14th.

CERTAIN Democratic papers, says the *State Journal*, continue to prate about the great soldierly qualities of their candidate for Auditor General. No man can be a good soldier who is questioning the ability of superior in command, and he is a shabby patriot who proposes to desert his government in the hour of its peril. McCandless did both.

The Cambria county Democratic convention meets in Ebensburg to-day.

Norristown will probably have two candidates for prominent offices next year. The Democratic nominee for President Judge is Governor Hoffman, and General Hartranft will be a Republican candidate for Governor.

The Democracy of Bearer county will hold their county convention on Monday, August 21. Jacob Breitenstein, who was the candidate of the German element for the Assembly, has declined the honor of being sacrificed.

James Sill, Esq., is announced by the Erie *Observer* as a candidate for Congress in 1872.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: "The Democratic party at present looks to us very much like a wag on very nearly its two pieces, with the somewhat larger piece behind.

FROM CANAL DOVER, O.

The Village and its Manufactories—Horse Fair of the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Driving Park Association.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANAL DOVER, O., July 22, 1871.

Dover is a quiet village of two thousand inhabitants, dropped down among the hills of coal, iron and limestone, of the Tuscarawas Valley. It is noted as the largest shipping point on the Tuscarawas Branch, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and exceeded by but two stations on the main line. The iron furnace of the Tuscarawas Coal and Iron Company is located within the corporate limits, also a rolling mill, fire brick works, &c. The Dover Salt Works and Sugar Creek Salt Works lie within sight of the town, and are owned by our citizens.

About the only excitement to ruffle our usual quiet is caused by preparations for the first base ball game between the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Driving Park Association at the fair grounds, just outside our corporate limits. We have one of the best half-mile tracks in the State, and the grounds are rapidly becoming but a retail one. Less and less is sent to Cuba—a few hams, a little lard. Chittlin' soap is now the only product of the hog, which, New York, not New Orleans.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETHER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, July 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain in last 24 hours.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.13	65	N W		24 C
Erie	30.12	66	N W		24 C
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	68	S W		24 C
Toledo, O.	30.14	68	N W		24 C
Cleveland, O.	30.13	68	N W		24 C
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	66	N W		24 C
Memphis, Tenn.	30.07	80	N W		00 H
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	80	N W		00 H
New Orleans, La.	30.06	82	N W		00 H
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.13	68	N W		24 C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	74	N W		00 H
St. Paul	30.22	62	N W		00 H

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high winds; F, very high winds; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

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[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

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Besides the above, quite a number of other ministers and delegates from various sections are in attendance.

The Mother of Borgias.

The alarming frequency of cases of poisoning, in which, as in the instances of Mrs. Sherman and Wharton, women of refinement and culture, are the real or supposed criminals, has again brought the title "Borgia" into general use as the appellation by which female poisoners are distinguished. Comparatively few persons, however, understand the real significance of the word. It is the name of an old and powerful Italian family, who lived in the time and part of the fifteenth century. Cesare Borgia, prince of poisoners, was an Italian prelate and soldier, the son of Pope Alexander VI., who made him a Cardinal in 1493. He at once began a war of extermination against the feudal barons and small princes of the Papal States. In the accomplishment of his designs he resorted to treachery and poison. The victims of his ambition are countless, and consisted of nobles and Papal personages. It is supposed that his sister, Lucrezia Borgia, added him to some extent in his diabolical plots. He was suspected of plotting the murder of his own brother. At an evening party he had made preparations for poisoning four of the wealthiest cardinals. She drank of the poison, which was mixed in wine, was administered to Cesare and his father, Cesare survived through his temperance, but the Pope, his father, died. He seized the Papal treasure, but was finally expelled from Rome by the Pope, Julius II. He was one of the best educated and most cultivated men of his time. Lucrezia Borgia was very handsome, and highly educated. She had three husbands and lovers innumerable. Two of her husbands died by treachery, and she survived the third. She died in childbed, and left to her court poets and men of letters. Among these the two Bembi celebrated her genius. Victor Hugo made her the subject of a play, which is the basis of the opera of Lucrezia Borgia, by Donizetti.

Patent Office Information.

A circular is about to be issued from the Patent Office, which will give to inventors, manufacturers, traders and all interested the following information relative to the course to be pursue to obtain complete information of the latest improvements in patents relative to the branches of industry in which they are specially interested. Hereafter there will be printed a large number of specifications and accompanying drawings of cases decided. Those of some of the best educated and most cultivated men of his time. Lucrezia Borgia was very handsome, and highly educated. She had three husbands and lovers innumerable. Two of her husbands died by treachery, and she survived the third. She died in childbed, and left to her court poets and men of letters. Among these the two Bembi celebrated her genius. Victor Hugo made her the subject of a play, which is the basis of the opera of Lucrezia Borgia, by Donizetti.

Enormous Crops in Kansas.

The Kansas Central Advocate, issued at Salina, on the Smoky Hill, thus exalts over the crop prospects in that vicinity:

"The oldest inhabitant remembereth not a year in which Heaven hath so bountifully blessed the locality as this present one. With sufficient snow during the past winter to protect our cereals, mowing and pasturing was requisite to keep them within reason, delightful spring and summer rains have done the rest. Two years ago he received a sub-soiler, which affected his mind, and application was made for a commission as Consul to Liverpool, but on him, but the physicians refused to make the necessary certificate. Mr. Howard went to Missouri on business, and thence wandered to Kansas, where he was without means. It appears that while in Europe he had a correspondence with some funds from Colombus with which to return to his native land, but some unavoidable reason failed. He was arrested in New York on the 19th of August, on the 20th of October, 1870, and taken before Recorder Hackett, who was very severe with him, and refused bail. The hospital authorities refused to receive him because he was deranged, and he was removed to the insane asylum on Blackwell's island, and has since remained following. On the 5th of December he was buried at the expense of the City of New Orleans.

Progress and Decadence.

Memphis is represented to be on the high road of progress in a financial and commercial sense, while New Orleans is in a state of decay. A prominent citizen of the former city, sojourning at Saratoga, conversing with a correspondent of the subject, said: "Memphis is central. We have now a railroad straight across Arkansas to Duvall's Bluff, and another building to Kansas City. Our cotton receipts were 300,000 more bales this year than last, making 900,000. Memphis is the largest inland city in the world. New Orleans does much of her business with New York and Cincinnati. Poor New Orleans is losing prestige. Before the war she imported directly from Europe. Now she depends upon New York. Her merchants have been to St. Louis. Shreveport, Galveston, Mobile, and the coast towns which used to trade with New Orleans now cut her. Memphis is close to the people. New York, direct. New Orleans is dying, commercially, every day."

As a grain market St. Louis is unquestionably gaining upon Chicago. The figures show that every preceding year, back to 1865, Chicago received more than four times as much of wheat as she received at St. Louis; but since January 1st of the present year the difference has been reduced more than one-half, and since July 1st St. Louis has been receiving more than two bushels to one received at Chicago. The following comparative table of wheat receipts shows Chicago's decline and the gain of St. Louis:

	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
January	708,779	151,200	228,543	174,983
February	1,139,000	1,020,000	347,000	278,000
March	189,961	561,000	416,187	237,000
April	104,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
May	170,613	1,211,146	420,351	967,203
June	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
To July 1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	4,312,353	6,943,346	3,862,121	2,657,186

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* refers to the political effect of the riot as follows:

"The fidelity of Irish Democrats to their party has not been shaken. They may be embittered against one of its leaders, but their fealty to the party is as true as it ever was. It will be found, when calculated on cutting off the Irish vote will discover that they reckoned without their host. They are already beginning to show their teeth, and the screws to New York City when they recover possession of the State, but this is not to be done. If all other Democrats stand by their party as truly as I have reason to believe the Irish will, the Radical party must be prepared for certain defeat. If they be defeated, and the Empire State and city will remain in Democratic hands.

That is, Hoffman cut his own throat, but the Hall-Kelso surrender saved the Tammany leaders. They may be thus saved in the city, but how about the country?

THE extent to which the carrying trade to San Francisco has been diverted from the old ocean routes is illustrated by the following figures: The value of goods arriving at San Francisco during the last six months, by the Isthmus steamers, was only $4,721,000. For the same time in 1869 the amount was $6,103,000, against $23,570,000 for the like period in 1869, and $23,457,000 in 1868. By way of Cape Horn sailing vessels brought 60,000 tons of merchandise, against 96,000 for the like half year of 1870, and 126,000 tons in 1868. The amount of freight paid on these importations by both routes was $1,320,000, or $714,000 less than in 1870, and $1,960,000 less than in 1869. The same rule applies to travel. During the last six months 6,647 passengers arrived by ocean routes, against 33,140 in 1869, and 39,787 in 1868. The passengers for the first five months the Central Pacific road brought 11,546.

A NEW ORLEANS letter says: As stated in a previous letter, the yield of the Louisiana sugar crop for 1870-71 is more than 65 per cent. over the previous year; that is, 144,881 hogsheads against 87,690, and the receipts of cotton at this port reach some 400,000 bales more than last year. Yet still it must be confessed that the prosperity is falling off

—that there is less and less of a wholesome trade either in merchandise or produce of the west—and that the trade in pork, flour, dry goods, everything, is rapidly becoming but a retail one. Less and less is sent to Cuba—a few hams, a little lard. Chittlin' soap must be specially sent for, but else does IT is, at all, through New York, not New Orleans.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETHER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, July 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain in last 24 hours.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.13	65	N W		24 C
Erie	30.12	66	N W		24 C
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	68	S W		24 C
Toledo, O.	30.14	68	N W		24 C
Cleveland, O.	30.13	68	N W		24 C
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	66	N W		24 C
Memphis, Tenn.	30.07	80	N W		00 H
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	80	N W		00 H
New Orleans, La.	30.06	82	N W		00 H
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.13	68	N W		24 C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	74	N W		00 H
St. Paul	30.22	62	N W		00 H

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SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY

The Duquesne Cook Stove

IS THE BEST.

It NEVER FAILS to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very ECONOMICAL in Fuel.
It has a LARGER OVEN than any other Stove.
It is VERY HEAVY and will last a lifetime.
It COSTS LESS FOR REPAIRS than any other Stove.
It has a patent BAILED ASH PAN and is entirely self-cleaning.
It PLEASES every person who has it in use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by

D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.

What the Indiana Messenger Has to say About It.

The Indiana *Messenger*, of a recent date, contained an account of a fellow who, claiming to be a United States Detective, had hired a horse from the Messrs. Jamison of that place, rode off and failed to return the animal at the time specified. The *Messenger* seemed inclined to denominate him a fraud and a swindler. In this week's issue the paper says:

"The fellow we noticed last week, as having hired a horse from the Messrs. Jamison of this place, is, we are now satisfied, a swindler. Samuel Hoover, who lived in Homer City, was in company with him in the army. His name is W. I. McCann. On the strength of that acquaintance he was induced to note for McCann on the Punxsutawney Bank. Mr. Hoover is a little sensitive about this subject since he has indorsed for his son-in-law, Mr. Stiteler, here and elsewhere. He declines to give the amount of the note, but intimates that it is not large. He must doubt not that he will have to pay it. McCann told Hoover that he was a United States Detective, and exhibited to him a commission as such, which he had received from other lofty dignitaries. McCann is a fraud."

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GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocers, to specify *Marwick & Co.'s* manufacture. Those who desire a superior article of crackers, cakes or biscuit, should remember to call for Marwick & Co.'s. If they cannot supply themselves personally at the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

Piles! Piles! Piles!

All kinds, internal, external, blind, bleeding, itching, &c., positively, perfectly and permanently cured, by absorption, without pain, flanger, caustics or instruments, with no detention whatever from business, and generally in one day. Call or address by W. A. McCandless, M. D., of Philadelphia, who will arrive at Union Depot Hotel, this Monday morning, July 24th, 1871, and will remain till Friday noon, July 28th.

We would advise those of our readers suffering to call upon him immediately, as he guarantees a positive, permanent cure in every case, and can give numerous first class references of many citizens whom he has cured.

Charges moderate, while all examinations are free at his rooms, Union Depot Hotel. Remember he remains in this city only till Friday next, and call at once.

The London and Paris Hospitals

All indorse the new vegetable diuretic—a certain cure for gravel and all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, from whatever cause. Price $1 50. Dr. GRIDLEY, 145 Fifth avenue, opposite Court House, Pittsburgh.

Beware of Tooth Poisons

Vended under the name of dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and gums. Fragrant Sozodont. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvellous. MTR

Brady's Family Bitters.

One of the greatest remedies, which has achieved a popularity surpassing any other preparation ever introduced to the public, is Brady's Family Bitters. It is a certain cure for chills and fever, or diseases of the liver, kidneys, dyspepsia, and all the ills as well as dyspepsia, and has no equal. The ingredients of its manufacture possess the most vitalizing properties, and have cured thousands, and they are exceedingly popular with the public, as "everybody takes it." MWF

Brady's Family Bitters

Give satisfaction everywhere. Everybody takes it. MWF

Best Physicians Recommend

Brady's Family Bitters for dysentery and dyspepsia. Give it a trial. MWF

Kentucky Schnapps,

Made of b st Bourbon whisky, medicated with juniper and buchu. Depot No. 6 Wood st. C. A. Stine & Co., agents. MWF

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

No Family Should be Without

Brady's Family Bitters. Depot No. 6 Wood st. MWF

At the Palace.

The China Palace of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will be found the latest China ware manufactured and imported.

The China Emporium.

If you wish to see a stock of China ware, call into the China Palace of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Bessie Brambly

Says that Messrs. Breed & Co., of the China Palace, have the handsomest display windows in the city.

Breed's China Palace.

If you want anything in the China, glass or common wares go to the China Palace of Breed's, 100 Wood street.

Nevermore.

Can the coarse gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The Fragrant and preservative Sozodont has superseded them all. MTR

Are You Sick

Or afflicted in any way? If so, go to your nearest druggist and purchase a bottle of Prather's Vegetable California Herb Bitters, and after trying them, if you are